

CLOSE-UP—A Soviet vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft hovering above the flight deck of the Soviet carrier Kiev recently. Photo was made from the Royal Navy frigate Torquay which shadowed the Soviet ship in the Atlantic.

Sri Lanka Offers Mild Draft for Summit

Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Open Talks

By Jay Mathews

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Challenging the strong anti-Western tone of the world's nonaligned movement, the Sri Lankan government has prepared a draft final resolution for the fifth nonaligned summit conference here whose mildness and brevity are expected to bring heated objections.

Foreign ministers of more than 60 nations today opened their discussions here for half the world's population. The draft presented them by their Sri Lankan hosts, compared to statements of previous nonaligned summits, seemed almost gentle.

A copy of the 67-page economic and political draft, circulated privately and obtained by The Washington Post, contains almost no direct denunciations of the United States. It has shortened the usually lengthy attack on Israel and channeled many demands for economic struggle against the developed world into calls for more studies and committee meetings.

At least 15 to 20 amendments have already been suggested by representatives of the 63 nations expected to gather here. Heads of state of many of the nations, including Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, President Tito of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, are due here Monday for a four-day discussion of the draft, prepared in consultation with other nonaligned nations during the last several months.

The foreign ministers, who opened their sessions in the huge, Chinese-built Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall today, must also consider applications to join the movement as "observers" from three nations with ties to major military blocs—the Philippines, Romania and Portugal.

To someone who has never read previous policy statements drafted by the nonaligned movement's 15-year history, the draft presented by the Sri Lankans may seem strikingly anti-colonialist and anti-West. But it is a very different document compared to final resolutions passed by the last non-aligned summit in Algiers in 1973 and the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting in Lima last year.

Sirima Bandaranaike's government, although committed to a socialist system, has enjoyed genial relations with the United States in the last few years and is only marginally involved in the world's more volatile trouble.

11 Killed, 10 Injured In Paris Hotel Blaze

PARIS, Aug. 11 (AP)—A fire that started in the office of a six-story Paris hotel roared up the elevator shaft to the upper floors early today, killing 11 persons. Ten others were injured, four seriously.

Many of the victims were North African workers sleeping in attic rooms. One was a British woman. The fire broke out shortly before 2 a.m. in the Hôtel d'Amérique, just north of the Opéra. About 40 persons were in the building.

Italy Panel Asks Destruction Of Region Hit by Poison Gas

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highest heat in which dioxin can be generated.

"Incineration at such a high temperature does not pose any danger if the fumes and residual production are controlled," said commission member Prof. Augusto Giovannardi of Milan University.

The commission further suggested that all vegetation in a 400-acre area adjacent to the most contaminated zone be removed and destroyed in the special incinerator.

Dutch Accident

The recommendations were the most severe involving dioxin accidents since 1963, when a Dutch chemical plant operated by the

spots, such as the Middle East.

On the one political issue of real concern to Sri Lanka, the rise of major-power military involvement in the Indian Ocean, the Colombo government has suggested more middle-of-the-road language. It asks that "great-power rivalries and competition as well as bases" in the area be excluded, a position that dissatisfies allies of the Soviet Union, who feel all blame should be put on the United States.

The draft condemns the U.S. plan for a base on the island of

Diego Garcia, but places this in the context of objection to all "military bases and facilities... by the great powers." Sri Lankan sources here say this is a reference to Soviet naval activities in the Indian Ocean.

On the issue of admission of the Philippines, Romania and Portugal to observer status, proponents here argue it will help win these nations away from their military relationships with the United States or the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ford went on to say that he would be "disappointed if there was a violation of the understanding" that both nations would abide by the 150-kilometer threshold between March 31 of this year when the 1974 test-ban treaty was originally scheduled to come into force—and final Senate ratification.

Mr. Ford's disclosures occurred almost casually during an hour-long conversation with four news agency reporters that was otherwise devoted to domestic politics, and the disclosures went virtually unnoticed until yesterday.

Asked why the size of the two Soviet tests was still held secret, Mr. Ford replied that technicians responsible for determining the size of underground tests had not yet made a "definite decision."

Mr. Ford added: "They say it is somewhere between 100 kilotons and 300 kilotons."

Lisbon Disallows Leftist Protest on Return of Spínola

LISBON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Portugal's government today banned a Marxist demonstration against the return from exile of former President Antonio de Spínola.

Gen. Spínola, 66, who arrived here yesterday after 17 months in exile, mostly in Brazil, remained in military detention, reportedly under questioning about possible links to an anti-leftist bombing wave. Aides predicted his imminent release but that was not officially confirmed.

The minority Socialist government of Premier Mario Soares, meanwhile, neared the end of five days of parliamentary debate on its program of wage ceilings, enforced savings and tax increases designed to check the 50-per-cent annual inflation rate.

Approval of the austerity measures was expected with the tacit support of extremists on both the left and the right.

The International Communist League, a small group not officially connected with the Communist party, scheduled the workers' demonstration to protest Gen. Spínola's return. But the government banned the protest on the ground that it had not received official approval two days in advance.

Philips company was dismantled brick by brick, embedded in concrete and dumped into the Atlantic Ocean. The gas was confined within the factory.

Dutch scientists have called dioxin "the most poisonous substance in existence."

Italian Justice Minister Paolo Bonifacio said that pregnant women exposed to dioxin in Seveso could have therapeutic abortions if doctors ruled the risk of giving birth to deformed children endangered their mental health.

The genetic danger is worst during the first three months of pregnancy, and doctors have at least 113 expectant mothers in that category under close observation.

When asked whether they considered an economically strong West Germany an advantage or disadvantage to their nations, 33 per cent of the British replied "advantage" and an equal number said "disadvantage." The rest said "neither" or did not know.

But only 13 per cent of the French called it an advantage, 35 per cent said disadvantage, 21 per cent said "neither" and 31 per cent were undecided.

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Andreotti Wins Confidence Vote as Communists Abstain

ROME, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic government won a final parliamentary vote of confidence today with the indirect support of the Communist opposition.

The government won the test in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 258 to 44, with 303 abstentions. Five days ago, the Senate voted in favor of the

new regime. Italy's 39th since World War II.

The deputies' approval was given after Mr. Andreotti pledged that the government's first priority would be controlling inflation.

Need to Modernize

The three-time Premier closed the chamber's 2 1/2-day debate on his government with a 45-minute speech that replied to opposition criticism and restated his economic and social programs.

"More than anything," Mr. Andreotti said, "there is a need for concrete action to control inflation, restore confidence in public finance and readjust the balance of payments."

In addition, he said the government must spur industrial output to make Italian products more competitive on international markets and modernize agriculture and food production.

Italy has an annual inflation

rate exceeding 20 per cent and unemployment of about 7 per cent. In addition, the lira has lost more than 30 per cent of its value since the beginning of the year.

The future of Mr. Andreotti's government is dependent on continued Communist abstentions because the Christian Democrats failed to win a governing majority in the June elections and were unable to form a coalition with their traditional allies.

The Communist pledge abstain grew out of a promise that gave the party the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies and the chairmanship of seven key parliamentary committees.

Also abstaining today were Socialists, Social Democrats, publicans and Liberals, who voted against the government included the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement several small leftist parties.

Black Rioting Continues in South Africa

But Many Workers Defy Demonstrators

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Militant black students continued weeklong anti-government rioting today in dozens of African townships and police fired on rampaging youths in at least two incidents.

African workers intent on going to work and armed with wooden clubs frequently charged demonstrators, clearing a path for buses and taxis. Armed police also rode in buses at one township.

No deaths were reported in the spreading unrest and the big, segregated township of Soweto was quiet for the second straight day.

Police said 11 persons have been killed in the last week of rioting. Youths are protesting the continued detention of leaders of rioting in mid-June, when 178 persons were killed.

Although workers from Soweto reached their Johannesburg jobs without student harassment, classes at virtually all the townships' 244 schools were boycotted after attendance had risen yesterday.

At the African township of Krugersdorp, 20 miles west of Johannesburg, police used tear gas and fired shots when about 300 students confronted a patrolling police van. A newspaper report, denied by police, said a schoolboy was shot and wounded. Police said the unruly crowd "stunned everything in sight" before it was dispersed.

Police also fired at looters and arsonists at Alexandra—an enclave in Johannesburg's northern suburbs—in the third day of violence there. Multiracial anti-riot squads killed two youths there on Monday. Schools remained closed. By late today, calm was returning.

Preventive Detention

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 11 (Reuters)—South African Justice Minister James Kruger announced last night that the government had decided to extend to all of South Africa its new powers of preventive detention—arrest without charge or trial.

The sweeping powers under the Internal Security Act had applied only to Transvaal Province, which includes Johannesburg and its black townships.

Border Incident

PRETORIA, Aug. 11 (Reuters)—The South African defense force today confirmed that its troops had been in a border clash with Zambia last Saturday and said there had been no South African casualties.

Reading to today's statement by the Zambian minister of home affairs, Aaron Miller, that South Africa had killed a Zambian soldier in the clash, the spokesman said: "We don't know of any casualties on their side."

Nabius Mayor Says Israel Curbs Trade

NABLUS, Israel-Occupied West Bank, Aug. 11 (Reuters)—The Israeli military authorities have retaliated against a 10-day strike by Arab traders on the West Bank by restricting trade across the Jordan River, an Arab mayor said today.

Mayor Bassem Shaka of Nabulus, the biggest city on the West Bank of the Jordan, said that the Israelis had turned back trucks carrying industrial goods to Jordan and prevented trucks from bringing farm produce to the occupied territory.

French Envoy to Vietnam

PARIS, Aug. 11 (Reuters)—France has appointed career diplomat Charles Malo, 51, as its first ambassador to reunified Vietnam, officials said here today.

Nearly Half of French and British Like West Germans, Surveys Show

HAMBURG, Aug. 11 (AP)—Anxious about their image abroad, West Germans were told today that almost every second person in France and Britain likes them.

Coframes, a Paris polling organization, said that 45 per cent of the persons asked in France replied that they liked West Germans, 38 per cent said they did not and 19 per cent were undecided.

In Britain, 46 per cent had a positive view, 10 per cent did not and 44 per cent did not know, London Research Services reported.

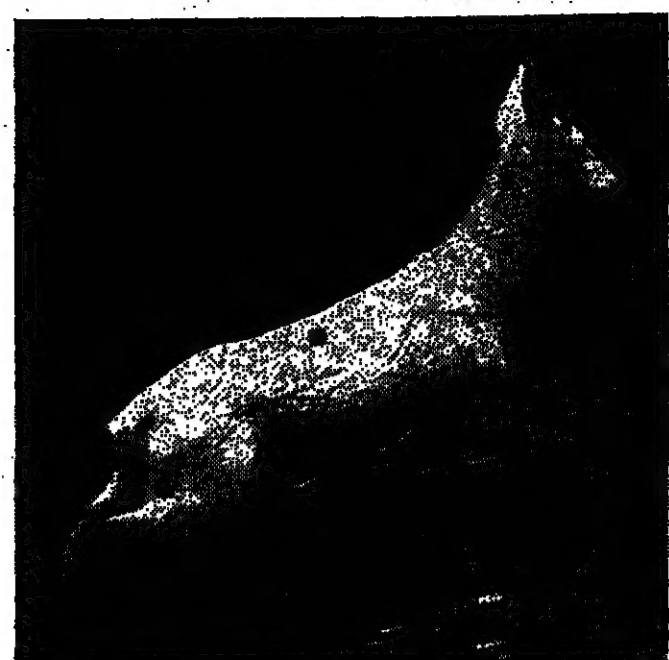
The survey was ordered by the Hamburg magazine Stern, which concluded: "31 years after Hitler, trust and mutual respect are stronger than the insular British [attitude] toward Europe, stronger than the traditional resentments of the French against saber-rattling Germans."

It cautioned, however, that the survey also disclosed a generation gap. In France, 60 per cent of those from age 18 to 24, but only 34 per cent of those over 65, said "I like the West Germans." The comparative British figures were 54 and 39 per cent.

When asked whether they considered an economically strong West Germany an advantage or disadvantage to their nations, 33 per cent of the British replied "advantage" and an equal number said "disadvantage." The rest said "neither" or did not know.

But only 13 per cent of the French called it an advantage, 35 per cent said disadvantage, 21 per cent said "neither" and 31 per cent were undecided.

The magazine said that 34 per cent of the French consider West Germany their country's best friends compared with 30 per cent who think that the British are.



OUTCAST—An amateur photographer tracked this albino roebuck for several months before getting this picture of the 3-year-old animal in full flight. The albino lives in a forest near Kittingen, West Germany. It is reportedly ostracized and attacked by normal, brown-coated deer. However, the albino has mated and produced a mottled brown and white fawn.

Reports Confirm Destruction Of Tangshan by Earthquakes

(Continued from Page 1)

escapable conclusion that China has lost one of its important steel mills.

Railroad Damage

Another report by the Chinese news agency revealed that the quakes caused serious damage to the railroad and rails along a 140-mile stretch of railroad through the Tangshan area. The railroad has been temporarily repaired but the damage suggests the extent to which the earthquakes have impaired the Tangshan-Tientsin-Peking triangle, which is the third most industrialized area in China, after Shanghai and the northeast.

The Chinese media indicate that damage may not have been as severe as believed, however, in the Kaifeng Coal Field, where it had been feared that thousands of coal-miners were trapped underground in collapsed tunnels and shafts. After reporting that the overwhelming majority of miners returned safely to the surface, new reports suggest that the seven Kaifeng mines may soon be back in production. In what is being viewed as a partly symbolic gesture, last Saturday miners began to take coal out of a pit of one of the seven mines.

In Tientsin, meanwhile, the damage may be much more serious than generally believed. Four Italian construction engineers, who were helping to build a thermal electric power plant about 30 miles away, traveled to Tientsin July 28, after a severe aftershock hit the area. They told an Italian news agency correspondent here they calculated that, in the center city section and other areas they went through, 30 per cent of the buildings were destroyed and another 30 per cent were so seriously damaged that it will be necessary to demolish them.

Their assessment of the damage in Tientsin is markedly greater than what other foreigners have reported. However, given their professional background and the fact they were in the city following the aftershocks, their assessment must be treated seriously.

Like the Danes who were hurried off to Shanghai, the Italians indicated that efforts were made to restrict what information they would pass on about the earthquakes. They told the Italian correspondent that their firm was confiscated after they took pictures of the damage in Tientsin.

U.K. Reasserts Policy

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UPI)—The government said today that violence in Rhodesia is "inevitable" until there is agreement to hand over power to the black African majority.

A Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman said, "We have said many times that violence is inevitable unless agreement can be reached for a rapid transition to majority rule in Rhodesia."

"The only way to achieve this peacefully is for the Rhodesian regime to accept the conditions laid down by Britain."

The conditions, outlined by Prime Minister James Callaghan to Parliament March 22, when he was still foreign secretary, are acceptance of the principle of majority rule, elections for majority rule to take place in 18 months to two years and no independence from Britain before majority rule.

Rhodesia unilaterally declared its independence in 1965.

E. Germans Free Stray Westerner

LUERBECK, West Germany, Aug. 11 (AP)—West German diplomats today brought back to the West a 48-year-old janitor who was shot and wounded by East German border guards after he strayed over the frontier last month.

Willi Bubbers, whose release was announced by the East Germans yesterday, returned to his home in Hamburg, 50 miles southwest of here, after the Communist regime decided not to prosecute him for illegally entering its territory.

Meanwhile, an East German family of four arrived in West Germany today after paddling their canoe over the Baltic Sea to Denmark. They are a 44-year-old roofer from near Magdeburg, his wife, a 17-year-old daughter and a 16-year-old son.

Turkey Protests Greek Action

Kissinger Skeptical of Clash In Aegean Over Hunt for Oil

THE HAGUE, Aug. 11—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today he did not believe that Greece and Turkey would go to war in their dispute over oil-prospecting rights in the Aegean Sea.

In Ankara, meanwhile, the Turkish government today said it "vigorously" protested alleged Greek harassment of a Turkish survey ship in the Aegean. It demanded an "immediate halt" to what it termed such provocative behavior.

In Athens, Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff denied the Turkish charge. He said that the ship, *Slamki-1*, was "being closely watched but that no harassment or provocation of any kind was undertaken." He said that the Turkish accusations were "possibly an attempt at creating impressions."

Reconnaissance Flights

He said the research ship is being tracked by two ships of the Greek Navy and reconnaissance flights also are occasionally made.

Mr. Kissinger said before leaving The Hague at the end of an eight-day tour of Europe and the Middle East that he had had extensive talks with Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep on the Greek-Turkish issue.

Asked about the possibility of war in the Aegean dispute, Mr. Kissinger replied: "I cannot believe that those two countries which have already suffered so much from their conflict would resort to armed means to settle an issue which, serious as it is, has far from exhausted all the peaceful means."

Obligation Seen

"I believe we both have an obligation to do our utmost to see to it that there are no additional military clashes," Mr. Kissinger said.

Mr. Kissinger said that, if the two NATO members went to war over their dispute, this would be a catastrophe for the two countries, as well as a misfortune for NATO.

He said that both the United States and the Netherlands were urging utmost restraint.

At the UN the Security Council was scheduled to hold informal consultations today on Greece's complaint about Turkish activities.

A spokesman for Japanese Ambassador Tas Abe, the council president for August, said that Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Mitrota was arriving in New York today and Turkish Foreign Minister Tansu Caglayan would be expected tomorrow.

The spokesman said that the 15-member council would probably begin debate on the oil dispute today.

French Police Find Two Buried Bodies

PARIS, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Investigators dug up two decomposed corpses today while searching the suburban home of a man being held on charges of murdering three other persons.

A police spokesman said that the two bodies were found buried in the cellar of a house owned by Bernard Pesquet, 53, a house painter who had served 20 years in prison for murder. He said one of the corpses was that of a woman, Pesquet's wife, Christiana, has been missing since 1974. The police said they also unearthed some of the jewelry missing from the home of Emile Bergand, 73, a Paris businessman who was found shot to death July 31 with his wife Elise and their servant.

Bonn's Troops Grow

BONN, Aug. 11 (Reuters)—German soldiers are growing bigger, according to a study made public here. They are average soldier is four centimeters taller than his counterpart 10 years ago. He now measures 1.75 meters.



African servant cleaning up debris after mortar round hit Umuahia's home in Umuahia.

Organizing a New Administration

Carter's 'Transition' Staff Works Quietly, Thoroughly

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—In a jolly preserve of Washington's business and social elite, the Metropolitan Club, attorney Clark Clifford was the host at a private dinner last week for three aides of Jimmy Carter.

The subject was presidential transition, a matter that is considered taboo for public discussion by the Carter camp because of what an aide described as the "inflationary presumption" of it.

But in the privacy of the Metropolitan Club dining room, Mr. Clifford, Washington's preeminent counsel to presidents, held forth on the subject in one of his virtuoso performances of reminiscence and erudition.

"Among his guests was Jack Watson, a 37-year-old lawyer who is presiding over Mr. Carter's transition team, which is moving this week with a pointed absence of public fanfare into its official quarters in Atlanta.

Mr. Watson is something of a behind-the-scenes figure in the Carter campaign, in his multiple roles as chief transition planner, reorganization engineer and recruiter of men and women to staff the upper echelons of a new administration.

He is a man of eager and unprepossessing friendliness who uses such words as "integrity" and "thoughtfulness" and "independence" as though they had been freshly minted to describe the goals of the talent search.

He is also part of the circle of Atlanta's elite, the core of Mr. Carter's organization.

The two other guests at Mr. Clifford's table were Jules S. Garman, a 48-year-old veteran of Washington bureaucracy, and now the chief administrative officer of the City of Atlanta who will be Mr. Watson's deputy, and Richard Holbrook, a foreign policy and defense adviser on the campaign-issue staff in Atlanta.

There was an early link between the campaign and the upper reaches of the Washington establishment.

Of the three guests, only Mr. Holbrook, on leave from his job as managing editor of Foreign Policy magazine, had previously dined with Mr. Clifford.

The evening, one of the participants recalled, was "fascinating."

U.S. Is Reviewing Its Costly Aid to Cuban Refugees

MIAMI, Aug. 11 (UPI).—The Ford administration, apparently sensitive to criticism by Cuban leaders here and some members of Congress, is re-examining the usefulness of the 15-year-old Cuban refugee program.

Eight experts, named by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, concluded last week a two-week review of the program's operations, and a national auditing concern is examining the program's finances.

Both groups are expected to recommend next month that the program be scaled down.

The program's current annual budget is \$85 million and, with \$1.3 billion having been appropriated for its operations so far, it is the largest and costliest refugee-assistance program ever undertaken by the U.S. government.

A number of Cubans in Miami have been advocating the gradual termination of the program. One said many non-Cubans "are convinced that all of the 450,000 Cubans here are getting special treatment."

About 5,000 elderly refugees are receiving direct assistance but the bulk of the program's money goes to a few states that have concentrations of Cubans.

Critics have also alleged that program director Ricardo Nunes, previously an informer for the CIA, has politicized the nonpartisan program with the aid of Republican backers.

2 Graduates Cited In Honor Probe At West Point

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP).—A board of officers at the U.S. Military Academy has taken the extraordinary step of recommending that two graduates who are now second lieutenants be prosecuted in connection with the worst cheating scandal in the academy's history.

Sources at the academy in West Point, N.Y., confirmed yesterday that two members of the class of 1976 were suspected of tampering with the honor committee's proceedings against the convicted cadets.

Two more cadets, meanwhile, were found guilty yesterday, bringing to 70 the number of junior classmates convicted of cheating on an electrical engineering take-home exam last spring.

Honor committees of 13 cadets normally judge cadets suspected of violating the honor code, which states that "a cadet will not lie, cheat, or steal, nor tolerate those who do."

A unanimous vote is required for formal allegations. A hearing by an officer board follows, and conviction means mandatory separation from the academy.

The second lieutenants, whose names were not disclosed, allegedly sought to influence honor-committee votes.

like a page out of history." Mr. Watson spent the following day in Mr. Clifford's law office, perusing the personal archives on John F. Kennedy's 1960 transition, of which Mr. Clifford was the chief architect.

The startling conclusion of Mr. Watson's two days of listening and reading in Washington was that John Kennedy had no serious plan for taking over the reins of government until the day after his election—Nov. 10, 1960. The plan was a 22-page memorandum that Mr. Clifford delivered to him that day.

Early Planning Although "transition" has been a forbidden word in the Carter campaign, the planning for a new administration began in earnest after the April 27 primary in Pennsylvania, the crucial breakthrough toward nomination.

At that time, Mr. Watson began drafting a transition blueprint although he was serving as Georgia finance chairman for Mr. Carter. It was a detailed document, with timetables and work-flow charts.

Mr. Watson added to it from week to week. Mr. Carter read the transition document and ensuing updates.

On June 21, he told Mr. Watson: "I want you to do it." That marked the formal beginning of the planning process for a Carter administration.

At Mr. Carter's campaign headquarters in Atlanta last week a senior aid only half-jokingly described Mr. Watson's staff as an "undercover operation."

"Most people here don't even know what Jack Watson looks like. He is entirely apart from the campaign."

The members of the staff are in their thirties and forties. They are generalists—lawyers, academicians, government officials—recruited from diverse parts of the country by Mr. Watson.

Independence of Mind "They are bright, thoughtful people of sound judgment," he said, "with sufficient independence of mind to challenge existing ideas. They are not hooked into the usual networks of background and thinking you find in Washington."

To be sure, Mr. Watson and his staff will tap the Washington expertise of such established figures as Mr. Clifford and attorney Joseph Califano Jr. for advice on how to organize the complex machinery of the White House and executive branch.

The day-to-day shaping of a Carter administration, in the event of a Democratic victory in November, will be along a chain of decision-making running from the transition team through Mr. Watson to Mr. Carter himself.

That is why the Watson operation, still in its infancy though it may now be, is regarded as one of the most coveted assignments in prestige and prospective influence.

The identity of staff members, unlike many appointments in the campaign, is not being touted or even made available for distribution by the press office.

This helps to keep the staff out of the parade of pressure and interest groups anxious to make their mark on the foundation stones of what might well be the next national administration.

But a sampling of the membership shows that Mr. Watson has followed his prescription for diversity of background and interest.

Ex-Aide to Nader Harrison Wolford, a former researcher with Ralph Nader who investigated and wrote about the dangers of pesticides, is leaving his position as legislative assistant to Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich., to work with Mr. Watson in the areas of conservation, energy and government organization.

Larry Carter, a 34-year-old staff assistant to the U.S. Conference of Mayors, was finishing his PhD on city planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology when he was tapped by Mr. Watson to help develop urban affairs policy.

Sharon Birch will work in educational policy, coming from a background of educational administration in the Middle West. She developed a work-study program for high school students which has been adopted by school systems throughout the country.

Mr. Sugarman, Mr. Watson's chief deputy, was the architect of the Headstart program during the War on Poverty days and also served as director of the Office of Child Development for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

His governmental background includes the directorship of New York's Human Resources Administration under Mayor John Lindsay and other stretches of service in the State Department, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Budget Bureau and Civil Service Commission.

He is an experienced scout in the thickets of the federal bureaucracy, the layer of government most resistant to the innovative designs of new presidential administrations.

To finance the ambitious transition apparatus which is now taking shape in Atlanta, the Carter forces are hoping for passage of a bill, introduced by Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas, which would provide \$3 million in transition-planning funds.

The current ceiling for such federal spending is \$900,000 under legislation enacted by Congress in 1964, four presidential years ago.



AS BATTLE RAGED—Smoke from shellfire rising on the east bank of the Rhine at Remagen, Germany, March 7, 1945, as German Army tried to knock out Ludendorff Bridge after its capture by the Allied forces.

Remnants of Remagen Bridge Are Being Demolished

REMGAGEN, West Germany, Aug. 11 (AP).—The pliers of the bridge at Remagen have jutted out of the Rhine for 31 years, a reminder of the Allied drive to the heart of Hitler's Third Reich. Now the remnants are being ripped out to make river navigation safer.

"I would have liked to have saved them," said Mayor Hans Peter Kuersten. "We could have had a plaque on them saying that something very decisive in the Second World War happened here."

"It's probably too late," said hotelier Gerhard Roth, 65, who as a crawling, wounded soldier was the last German to cross the bridge before the U.S. attack on March 7, 1945. "It should have been done 20, 25 years ago. Now everybody is losing interest."

The twin castle-like towers that stood on the riverbank at each end of the World War I railroad bridge will remain, at least for the present. But one of the two stone-and-steel piers in the water has been blasted away and the second is being demolished.

Rhineland for Allies The bridge at Remagen, "worth its weight in gold" to the Allied advance in Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's estimation, was supposed to be the last bridge the Germans destroyed as they retreated across the Rhine.



GIVEAWAY—Part of a room filled with promotional shopping bags with kits for delegates at President Ford's campaign headquarters in Kansas City where Republican National Convention opens Monday.

Ford Wins 1st Round in Fight To Stop Delegate Switches

By Warren Weaver Jr.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11 (UPI).—Supporters of President Ford won an easy preliminary victory yesterday by persuading a Republican committee to adopt a new party rule barring early ballot switches from one candidate to another by delegates bound by state law.

Affected by the rule, if it is adopted by the convention that opens here Monday, will be 338 delegates from 19 states, 367 of them now required to vote for Mr. Ford and 571 for his rival for the presidential nomination, Ronald Reagan, the former California governor.

Unless the convention formally decides to enforce the state election laws binding these men and women, some Ford strategists fear that the President will lose some delegates to Mr. Reagan or that these "soft" supporters may abstain.

First Ballot That could deny Mr. Ford a first-ballot majority and thus delay the decision on the nomination until virtually all delegates are automatically released from legal requirements to support any candidate.

Under the rule approved yesterday, if one or more delegates bound to a candidate abstained, the secretary would record their votes as cast for that candidate anyway.

The full Republican National Committee is expected to adopt the proposed rule change. That group, like the rules unit, is heavily dominated by backers of President Ford.

But this action is all preliminary. Beginning Saturday, the same loyalty issue will be taken up again by the rules committee of the convention, a different 105-member group that includes many more Reagan supporters than the committee that acted yesterday. A convention floor fight on the question next week is all but certain.

Attempting unsuccessfully to block the proposed rule, two Reagan attorneys maintained that no state law or court can compel a convention delegate to cast his vote for any particular candidate—and they obviously prefer to keep it that way.

But the legal arguments had little effect on the pro-Ford committee. After nearly two hours of discussion, Lynn Lowe of Arkansas formally introduced the proposed rule to hold the 638 delegates in line and it was approved by a voice vote with only a half dozen "noes" audible among the 54 members.

Right City, Wrong Airport PARIS, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—An Iraqi Airways Boeing 747 due at Orly Airport with 200 passengers landed at Le Bourget Airport. The pilot continued on to Orly a few minutes later.

To Foster Party Harmony

Aides Say Ford Will Consult Reagan on a Running Mate

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—President Ford will consult Ronald Reagan and other Republican opponents of the President's candidacy before selecting a running mate, authoritative White House officials said yesterday.

The senior aides said that the consultation, meant to foster party harmony, was a central reason for Mr. Ford's refusal to designate a prospective running mate, as Mr. Reagan has done, before the Republican National Convention settles their contest for the presidential nomination.

The disclosure of the President's planned overture to the Reagan forces was made as a close associate of Mr. Ford identified seven Republicans as leading prospects for a long list of potential Ford ticket mates.

Candidate List The seven were said to be Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, Sen. Pete Domenici of New Mexico, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, Gov. Robert Ray of Iowa, Gov. Christopher Bond of Missouri, Gov. Daniel Evans of Washington and a former deputy attorney general, William French Smith.

A senior White House official cautioned that only Mr. Ford knew who was on the "real" list. "The one in the President's head," but the official added that each of the seven persons he named appeared to match the criteria Mr. Ford had set privately in a search for a Republican centrist acceptable to every regional and ideological grouping in the party.

In disclosing the President's intention to consult on a running mate with Mr. Reagan and other leaders of his rival's campaign, but insisting that the potential running mate not be identified, the White House officials managed to further an immediate tactical purpose of the Ford campaign.

Rule Sought Mr. Ford's allies in Kansas City, Mo., the site of the convention next week, are trying to head off a Reagan campaign push for a rule that would require the President to designate a vice-presidential choice before the Aug. 18 vote on the presidential nomination. Mr. Reagan has designated Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as his choice of a running mate.

It served the White House purpose to make known the President's intention to delay a decision until he could discuss potential running mates with his rival and with such other leading opponents as Sen. Paul Laxalt, Mr. Reagan's campaign chairman.

Passage of the energy bill, along with others, including one on the swine-flu vaccination program, adjourned just before Congress adjourned for the Republican National Convention in Kansas City. Congress will reconvene on Aug. 23.

The measure is the first legislative effort to coordinate increased domestic oil production with national energy conservation, the latter through federal grants and tax incentives.

Passed by a vote of 283 to 83, the bill also extends the life of the Federal Energy Administration until 1978. Republican representatives said Mr. Ford is likely to sign the measure. The Senate approved it last Thursday.

The House adopted the measure 280-83. The House vote occurred after a day of partisan maneuvering, debate and objections by telephone from President Ford.

Earlier, the same bill was passed by the Senate by voice vote.

Argentina Denies Visit to U.S. Priest BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 11 (AP).—The military government, apparently replying to a U.S. embassy protest, said today that the embassy was denied permission to visit a jailed American Catholic priest because he is being held "incommunicado."

The Rev. James Martin Weeks, of Hartford, Conn., and five Latin-American seminarians were arrested more than a week ago at their seminary in Cordoba. They were accused of subversive activity after soldiers said they found "extensive Marxist-Leninist literature and a phonograph record with subversive chants" at the seminary.

Sources reported yesterday that the U.S. Embassy had lodged a formal protest, but neither the embassy nor the military government would confirm the report.

Viking Scientists Still Unsure If Tests on Mars Indicate Life

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 11 (UPI).—What scientists see in the soil of Mars may be a life form unique to Mars as well as an exotic chemistry that has nothing to do with life.

That was a hesitant and tentative conclusion reached yesterday by a panel of Viking scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, from which the Viking mission to Mars is directed. None of the six scientists on the panel would say they had found life and none would say they had not found life, sounding as confused and bewildered by the red sands of Mars as those gathered yesterday to listen to their conclusions.

"It is entirely possible that we see a very active chemistry and that buried in that chemistry there is also biology," said Dr. Harold Klein of California's Ames Research Center, the leader of the Viking team looking for Martian life.

So mystified was one Viking scientist by the sands of Mars that he said he would no longer volunteer to eat a sample as he had six months ago before the Viking spacecraft landed on Mars.

Active Soil "I don't want a sore mouth and I certainly don't want to turn to a yellow liquid," said Dr. Leslie Orgel of the Salk Institute, one of seven biologists on the Viking science team. "I don't know what it is up there, but at the very least it's the kind of active soil that might be very rich and unpleasant to taste."

Martian soil samples have been distributed to three instruments on the Viking spacecraft, all three of which are built to look for signs of life. One instrument measures the carbon dioxide and monoxide exhausted by organisms growing by photosynthesis, another measures the carbon dioxide exhaled by metabolizing organisms, and the third measures the oxygen released by organisms as they metabolize.

All three instruments have witnessed a busy Martian soil. The oxygen detector found 15 times as much oxygen as it would have found had the Martian soil been blank and sterile. The other two instruments measured at least six times the amount of gas release they would have seen in a sterile soil.

Biologists Caution The Viking biologists have treated the results with caution, sounding like people groping for an explanation that does not involve life.

The biologists have said that a soil rich in peroxides and superoxides that was also worked on by the sun's intense ultraviolet light could trigger two of the three gas-release experiments. But so unsure are the biologists of this explanation that they have begun experiments at three laboratories to see if they can duplicate the phenomena.

They have an explanation for the third gas release, which chemically is the opposite of the others, which work by oxidation. How can oxidation and its opposite

react? The Viking biologists have said that a soil rich in peroxides and superoxides that was also worked on by the sun's intense ultraviolet light could trigger two of the three gas-release experiments. But so unsure are the biologists of this explanation that they have begun experiments at three laboratories to see if they can duplicate the phenomena.

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Harris Verdict Confused by Issue of Bias

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (AP).—The William and Emily Harris trial has ended in confusion and accusations whose legal effects could reopen the long proceedings.

Superior Court Judge Mark Brander denied three mistrial motions during two unusual postverdict hearings yesterday and let stand the Harris' convictions on kidnapping and robbery charges. The hearings had been called to investigate charges that the verdict was tainted by bias against the Harris.

Chief defense attorney Leonard Weinglass said of the trial's results: "I don't think they're over. I have a suspicion we're all going to be back here before Aug. 30." That is the Harris' sentencing date.

Attorneys Summoned Mr. Weinglass spoke after he and other attorneys were summoned back to court yesterday to hear two alternate jurors say their testimony earlier in the day about alleged juror misconduct was wrong.

Their revelations left unresolved the question of who had fashioned a rope into a "hangman's noose" in a jury room during jury selection.

"Maybe more information will be developed," said Mr. Weinglass. "Maybe other jurors will be having new recollections. I hope the picture will become clearer in time."

He said that a deputy sheriff and some jurors might have to be questioned to establish the truth about the noose incident, which was revealed shortly before the jury returned its verdict Monday.

Although convicted of kidnapping and robbery, the Harris were acquitted of assault charges involving Patricia Harris in 1971. The Harris face the possibility of maximum life sentences on the robbery conviction.

Miss Harris, a co-defendant, is scheduled to be tried in January on the same robbery, kidnapping and assault charges. Her trial has been delayed while she undergoes psychiatric testing before sentencing on a federal bank robbery conviction in San Francisco.

The charges stem from events at a Los Angeles sporting goods store on May 16, 1974. Miss Harris had said she fired a submachinegun at the building after William Harris was stopped for shoplifting. Prosecutors said the trio then commandeered a van and car to escape.

Congress Clears Snag on Liability For Flu Vaccine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—Congress passed legislation yesterday to end the impasse over liability insurance that has caused serious delays in the national immunization program against swine-type influenza.

Insurance firms have balked at providing liability insurance coverage for manufacturers of the vaccine that the government hopes will be given to most of the nation's population before the onset of the winter's flu season. The bill would make the government the defendant in vaccine lawsuits.

The House adopted the measure 280-83. The House vote occurred after a day of partisan maneuvering, debate and objections by telephone from President Ford.

Earlier, the same bill was passed by the Senate by voice vote.

U.S. Panel Clears Sale of 45 Ships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI).—The Senate Armed Services Committee last week approved legislation to permit the sale of 45 ships to 11 nations, including 7 destroyers and 2 landing tanks for Greece.

The panel's chairman, Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., said that most of the ships were World War II destroyers displacing less than 3,000 tons each. He said 38 of the ships already were on loan or lease to the nations involved.

The sales involve Argentina, Taiwan, Colombia, West Germany, Greece, Iran, South Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain and Venezuela.

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Mindless Arms Sales

The emergence of the United States as the chief arms supplier to the Third World, selling more weapons abroad than all other nations combined, has been attributed primarily to concern over the balance of payments. But critics also have puzzled over the apparently mindless character of this program, which has seen arms sales jump from about \$1 billion in 1970 to more than \$10 billion in each of the past three years.

That mindlessness has now been confirmed by a Senate subcommittee staff study of Iran's purchases, which the Shah evidently urged Secretary Kissinger last week to permit him to expand further in barter for oil. "U.S. arms sales to Iran, totaling \$10 billion since 1973 have been out of control," Sen. Humphrey, chairman of the subcommittee, has warned.

President Nixon, the study shows, made the initial decision "to let Iran buy [virtually] anything it wanted" in conventional arms during an overnight stopover in Tehran in May, 1974—on his way home, ironically, from completing the first Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT-1) in Moscow. The Senate staff found no evidence of significant administration study in advance of the decision.

Eighteen months later, the decision's impact was transformed by a fourfold increase in Iran's vast oil revenues—and its ability to pay for expensive advanced weapons systems. Yet, as Iran's military orders soared, neither the Nixon nor Ford administrations ever re-evaluated that spur-of-the-moment policy.

Arms sales to Iran started the practice of providing Third World countries with arms so new that they were still entering the U.S. forces when shipments abroad

began—a far cry from the hand-me-down arms trade of the past. Iran, for example, has bought and begun to receive 80 F-14 jet fighters, equipped with computer-guided Phoenix missiles, a weapons system so complicated that it has been handled with difficulty by the U.S. forces.

Saudi Arabia, which has bought \$6 billion of U.S. arms and has recently been outstripping Iran in arms purchases, has obtained Ford administration approval to buy astonishing numbers of sophisticated missiles. Jordan evidently is to get a \$540-million Saudi-financed air-defense system.

A case undoubtedly can be made for some arms sales to all these countries and others. But the amount and sophistication of the arms now being sold to both sides in two Middle East wars—that between Iran and the Arab states bordering the Gulf and that between the Arab states and Israel—is undoubtedly excessive. One effect is to create a dependency on U.S. personnel and support, especially in Iran, which may bring about an unexpected degree of lasting U.S. involvement.

The Senate study points out that Iran will be dependent on thousands of Americans on the ground for 10 years or more to handle procurement, finance, logistics, maintenance and training. Iran will be unable to go to war "without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis."

The National Security Council staff evidently is now making a belated study of U.S. policy in the Gulf, including arms sales policy. The present policy clearly creates unacceptable risks of U.S. military involvement that may, if not quickly checked, be beyond the control of Congress or future administrations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Amin: Africa's Problem

The ink was barely dry on the new peace agreements between Kenya and Uganda before Kenya's foreign minister was voicing doubts that President Idi Amin of Uganda would carry them out. He has good reasons for skepticism. The erratic President Amin has often threatened war against Kenya, most recently when he alleged complicity of the Nairobi government in Israel's commando raid that rescued hostages from a hijacked airliner in Uganda last month.

At one point, Uganda boasted that its bombers could destroy President Jomo Kenyatta's home at Nakuru and the port city of Mombasa. Earlier this year, President Amin laid claim to large areas of Kenya. Nairobi charges that Ugandan police have killed hundreds of Kenyans working in that country. President Amin in recent years has provoked serious trouble with nearly all of his neighbors, possibly in an attempt to divert the attention of Ugandans from his terror tactics and from a deteriorating economy at home.

The one reason for hoping that President Amin may adhere to the agreements is Uganda's heavy dependence on oil, gasoline,

food and other critical supplies that come by road and rail from Kenya. Uganda's economy was grinding to a halt after Kenya recently cut down on fuel shipments in an effort to force President Amin to pay a trade debt estimated at \$55 million.

War between Kenya and Uganda would be a colossal tragedy for the people directly involved and another blow at stability in an already sorely troubled part of the world. The freeing of 72 Kenyans who have been in "protective custody" in Uganda gives some hope that the new agreements will ease the tensions between the two countries; but they cannot be expected to solve for long the real problem which is Idi Amin.

Africans may close their eyes when he carries out savage pogroms against his own people; but they cannot ignore his periodic threats against Uganda's neighbors. Britain having severed relations with Uganda—the first time London has ever broken with a member of the Commonwealth—Idi Amin remains more than ever a problem that other African nations, and particularly the Organization of African Unity, cannot duck indefinitely.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

East European Embarrassment

The worldwide controversy East Germany has involved itself in by shooting an Italian truck driver (incidentally a Communist) on the West German border has called forth decidedly muted overtones in the other East European countries, where there is a degree of schizophrenia. On the one hand, East Germany is a valued ally of the Soviet Union and as such cannot be publicly criticized. But the country has also recently become the target of a measure of hate, which talks with members of the public in other Eastern countries show to be pretty deep-seated. It is based on various factors, such as the brusque manners of East German frontier police, pejorative remarks about Slav, Hungarian or other ethnic groups and a lack of intellectual contacts. And perhaps the most irritating characteristic of all is the holier-than-thou attitude of East Germany toward its East European neighbors.

—From The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

S. Africa on Rhodesian Raid

Vietnam provided the world with a classic example of the practical effects of the military theory of "graduated response." It led to some of the fiercest fighting in modern times as each side hurried to match the increased aggression of the other. Chillingly, this is what appears to be happening

across the Rhodesian-Mozambique border. The scale of Rhodesia's latest "not pursuit" strike, and the heavy casualties in its wake, are more likely in the long run to escalate the border war than to cool it. Undoubtedly, there will be far-reaching international repercussions. Any further escalation of this kind must inevitably draw southern Africa towards the brink of a massive sub-continental conflagration.

One can sympathize with the Rhodesian dilemma. In all fairness, the Rhodesians cannot respect an international border which Fraimoe regularly and Rhodesian insurgents refuse to respect. It is difficult pursuing killers to the border and then standing back to watch them, as it were, prepare for their next action.

—From The Johannesburg Star.

Soviet Arms Question

While Pravda deplores that the SALT negotiations drag on and blames the United States for the stalemate, various reports from Western sources concerning the development of the Soviet arsenal have recently given rise again to pessimistic commentaries on the military strategy of the Soviet Union and its long-term intentions. Is the Soviet Union making such progress in the development of its armament that its superiority over the United States and the West is now assured?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

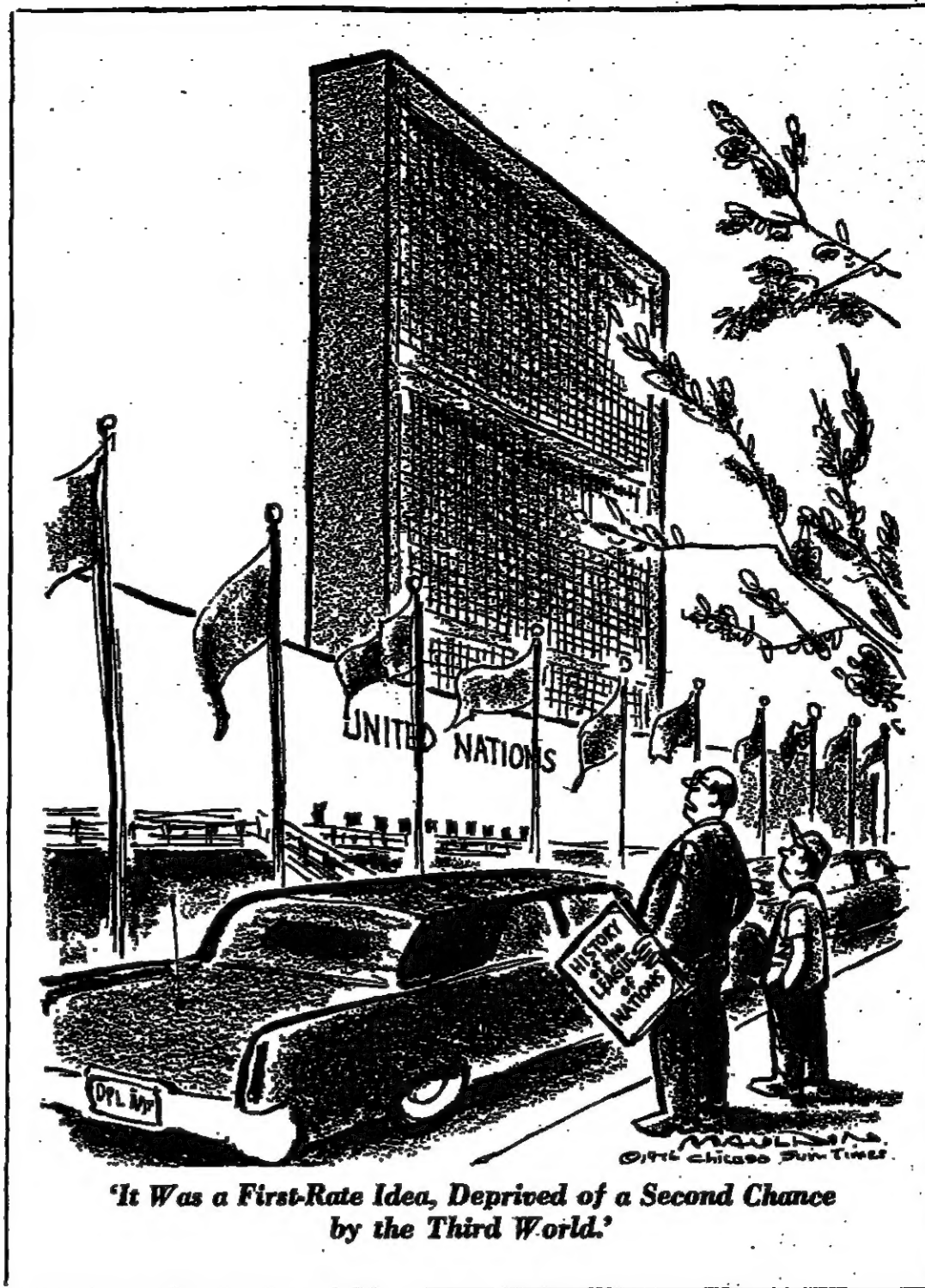
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—Much significance is attached to the recent exposure of police collusion with crime. The whole community has been shaken by the revelation by local citizens that the entire Tammany police force is in the pay of those criminals who can afford their services. The police are panic-stricken at the disclosures and the Republican governor has declared that drastic measures will be used to deal with the situation.

Fifty Years Ago

NEWPORT, R.I.—Several valuable rings, set with diamonds and other precious stones, have been stolen from the Newport residence of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Vanderbilt. The theft occurred during a lavish party given by the Vanderbilts at their summer mansion here. The police have been unable to recover the jewelry so far, despite questioning the Vanderbilts' small army of servants.



Politics of China's Earthquake

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The attempts to link the Chinese earthquake with the Peking power struggle, which did not seem to make much sense at first, are too persistent to be ignored.

The Chinese press and radio endlessly repeat their ritual incantations, calling on the nation to "deepen the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping . . . and win a new victory for earthquake relief work." It gives no direct explanation of how the two are linked, but the Peking People's Daily provides one clue to the mystery.

It would be natural for the supporters of Teng Hsiao-ping, the country's top administrator who was ousted in April, to argue that the magnitude of the disaster calls for a political truce. That this is what the moderates have been saying may be deduced from an editorial in the People's Daily which insists that "we, meaning the radicals, have the strength to defeat Teng's counterrevolutionary line 'as well as' such calamities as the earthquake."

Not Worthy

Whatever the precise number of casualties may be, it is obvious that the human suffering and the material damage are of huge proportions. But the Peking factions have refused to compose their differences even for the purpose of administering the relief work. Thus the "central delegation" appointed by the leadership to proceed to the earthquake area, and presumably to take charge of the operations, is headed by the Premier, Hua Kuofeng, who is closer to the moderates than he is to the radicals. The 14 members of the delegation include no committed radicals. But the two most prominent radicals, the youthful deputy chairman of the party from Shanghai, Wang Hung-wen, and Mao's wife Chiang Ching, saw off the "central delegation" when it left for the disaster area, which only underlined the fact that they had not been deemed worthy of inclusion in that group.

The radicals, who have on occasion labeled "chaos" and "disorder" as necessary elements of the Cultural Revolution, are perhaps hardly the people to participate in the administration of earthquake relief work. They insist even in the current issue of Red Flag, in an article which mentions the earthquake, that "great disorder across the land leads to great order." They are using this slogan in the context of the political struggle, which they insist must go on. Red Flag does not mean that his supporters have reconciled themselves to defeat, and warns "some of our good-natured comrades" that they will regroup their forces in order to continue the struggle. "These comrades are said to have taken the 'pessimistic' view of the outcome of the struggle, which evidently means that they are prepared to throw in the sponge. But they must retain their 'revolutionary optimism' both as regards political struggle and natural disasters. 'Natural disasters are not to be feared,' Red Flag says. 'Nor are earthquakes.'"

Themes Mingled

The mingling of political and earthquake themes in the press and on the radio, which are controlled by the radicals, is evidently designed to create the

impression that they still retain a considerable share of political power, and to give heart to their supporters outside Peking who might think that the time has come to give up the struggle. With the moderates under Premier Hua in charge of the administration, and with the army—which by and large distrusts the radicals—massively involved in the relief operations, the extreme left in China may feel left out of things.

Red Flag plausibly reminds the army that Mao had instructed the military "to support the broad masses of the left," but there is little evidence that it is inclined to heed the reminder. The army, too, is divided into factions, but its top leadership is in the hands of the moderates represented by Marshal Ye Hsien-ying, whose firm stand after the death of Premier Chou En-lai in January frustrated the radicals' attempt to grab the reins of power. It is now known that it was Ye's refusal to countenance the demands made by the radicals at that time, which saved the moderates' policies, even though it did not save their leader, Teng Hsiao-ping.

But these policies have remained under attack in the radical-controlled press ever since. Premier Hua and Marshal Ye have been working hard in hand, and the radicals are suggesting that the Premier has offered to give up his post to the marshal so that the army should keep the left at bay. This message was conveyed by an article in the

People's Daily a week before the earthquake, when it revived the story of "water margin," the ancient novel which was used last year to attack Teng Hsiao-ping while he was still in power, to attack a new target. It named neither Hua nor Ye, but it is clear that the debating code which was devised last year has been adapted to the circumstances of today.

Rumors Spread

The earthquake and its aftermath, far from imposing a decent interval on the struggle for power, seems to have exacerbated it. Radical broadcasts, which before the earthquake kept warning the people against believing political "rumors" directed against the left, have now adapted this theme, too, to the new circumstances. The class enemy, they say, is taking advantage of the earthquake to spread rumors designed to confuse and to poison people's minds.

With hardly a word released in China about the nature and extent of the damage and casualties caused by the earthquake, while the press abounds in dark hints about the connection between the relief work and the struggle against Teng Hsiao-ping, it is difficult to see how rumors can be avoided. Teng Hsiao-ping can hardly be blamed for the earthquake, but each faction may well want to blame the other for any inadequacies in the relief work, and to use this too as ammunition in the power struggle.

Letters

Views From Moscow

G.I. Subberger in an article, "Spreading Oil on the Waters," (DET, July 28), tends to see one of the main causes of a number of conflicts in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East in the religious contradictions between the Moslems and Christians.

In my opinion, the root of evil lies not at all in religion, but in social, political and economic problems. It is obvious that the Greco-Turkish conflict over Cyprus did not arise because in Athens the bulk of the flock goes to church while in Ankara—to a mosque. Cyprus is a major point on NATO's strategic map, the importance of which has particularly increased after the collapse of the fascist dictatorships in Portugal and Greece. Therefore the division of the island has been caused by the political considerations of expediency of powers which are located not only in that region, but also thousands of miles from it. For, until Cyprus became a card in the big game of NATO, the Greek and Turkish communities had existed on the island virtually without conflict.

The principal causes are likewise befogged by the religious coloring Subberger gives to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Actually this is a purely political conflict, whose essence is that Israel, as the facts show, pursues Western policy in the Middle East, a policy that far from always coincides with the interests of the Arab countries. Recall at least the Suez crisis, the backing given by Israel by the West at the UN, the direct military and economic aid to that country. Besides, Tel

Aviv attempts to expand its "living space," naturally, encounter resistance from the Arabs.

And the Lebanese crisis also, as it has now become quite clear, is not a purely religious conflict between the two communities. The struggle is proceeding between right and left forces, and on both sides of the barricades there are Moslems and Christians. The spark that kindled the Beirut fire did not appear as a result of heated theological debates, but was brought to the Lebanese land by those who seek to divide the Arab world, destroy the Palestinian resistance movement and distract the Arabs from the task of eliminating the effects of Israeli aggression. Speculation on religious irreconcilability instead of the search for a political settlement can only help exacerbate such conflict.

The world knows many instances of people of various religious beliefs living and peacefully cooperating on the same soil: The Soviet Central Asian and Transcaucasian Republics, a number of African and Asian countries. The blood and suffering of Lebanon and Cyprus are the work not of religious fanatics, but of cold-blooded politicians.

SERGEI FILIPPOV,
Novosti Press Agency,
Moscow.

Visit to Mars

The planet Mars named after the Roman god of war has finally got a visit from our beautiful world. The Viking-1 is now investigating the surface of a planet 215 million miles away. In case some possible thinking being should happen to find the Viking laboratory, it is fitted

'Good Fence' Policy Israel Helps Lebanese For Its Own Security

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM—It began as a trickle of anxious Lebanese villagers seeking medical attention south of the border. In the last few weeks, it has become a steady stream of farmers with surplus crops to sell, villagers in search of food supplies and unemployed workers seeking relief from the privations of 18 months of civil war. Israel's "good fence" policy, as it has been dubbed, reached a creative highpoint last week when a Lebanese woman slipped through the well-trafficked hole in the barbed-wire fence, checked into an Israeli government hospital and a few hours later gave birth to triplets. The babies, one doctor said with a smile, have the option of Israeli citizenship by virtue of their birth here.

The decision to open Israel's northern border to needy Lebanese is more than a humanitarian gesture. It is an example of one of the subtle and indirect ways in which Israel is attempting to influence the outcome in the Lebanese crisis, at least in the southern part of the country.

By befriending the people of southern Lebanon, Israel hopes to encourage the villagers to resist attempts by the Palestinian guerrilla forces to establish their control in the border area. The "good fence," it is hoped, will prevent a return to the situation that prevailed before the Lebanese civil war, when the guerrilla organizations ruled southern Lebanon and used it as a staging area for terrorist attacks against Israeli border settlements.

Tense Atmosphere

In those days, Palestinian units maintained checkpoints on the roads in southern Lebanon and drew logistical support from the villages in the area. Hardly a night went by without artillery exchanges and one or two attempted border crossings. In response, Israeli forces frequently swept across the frontier on retaliatory raids. That tense confrontation atmosphere has eased during the civil war and Israel is determined that it not resume.

The same motive lies behind a number of other Israeli moves: the increased patrols on both sides of the frontier to break up Palestinian concentrations, the repeated warnings to Syria through the United States not to push too far south, even the reported arms shipments to the Christian forces in Lebanon. These have been officially denied here, as one would expect, but that does not necessarily mean they have not occurred.

In addition, it was disclosed last week that Israeli officers have met three times in the last two months at a border checkpoint with officers of Lt. Ahmed Khafiz's breakaway Lebanese Arab Army. The meetings were held under UN auspices to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon. Although Lt. Khafiz's army is allied with the Palestine Liberation Organization, it is a separate group that could become a significant force in the border area. By developing contacts now, Israel gains useful intelligence on the Lebanese situation in general and the possibility of better relations in the future.

Complex Situation

No one here pretends that these moves will have a decisive effect on the Lebanese and Syrian situation is much too complex. But rather than launch an outright military invasion of southern Lebanon, as many expected it would

several months ago, Israel is trying to accomplish the same by other means. The goal, either case, would be to win down the prestige and status of the Palestine Liberation Organization and defuse the situation immediately north of the border.

Israel is also anxious to Syria at bay. In recent weeks, Israeli leaders have repeated warnings of a few months to Damascus, that the Syrians must not cross a "red line" southern Lebanon that would bring them within striking distance of Israel's frontier. This line has never been explicitly defined, although many have interpreted it as the Litani River.

Regardless of the exact rapidity, the Israeli concern is of large formations of Syrian troops along the border. Such units could easily be equipped with Soviet-manufactured anti-aircraft missiles and ground-to-ground missiles that could reach Israel's northern cities. This would transform Lebanon into a "confrontation state," a la Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and significantly, Israel's potential fighting ally.

Israel would have no choice to go in on the ground. If that, however, actual intervention seems unlikely. The Lebanese civil war, the much hope of resolving it solely by unilateral action. Israeli initiative now would be widely criticized and could well depict the international approval Israel received as a result of the successful rescue of hostages from Entebbe Airport in Uganda.

The Benefits

Beyond these considerations, Israel has no wish to interfere in the trend of events in Lebanon. The crisis has served her so far by decimating the Palestine Liberation Organization, disrupting terrorist activity on the Syrian border and spilling the Arab war into the long suspension of diplomatic activity in the Middle East. It has postponed U.S. pressure for territorial concessions to Syria and Jordan.

Prime Minister Yitzhak noted last week that this of affairs was desirable but change. In an interview the Labor party newspaper D. he said: "I do not see any to Israel from the direction Lebanon in the near future, central military factor in Lebanon today is the Syrian Army. They are interested in peace with Israel to avoid her an excuse to intervene. We must at any rate be alert to the situation."

Mr. Rabin called for a "pact" to dim the glamour of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the eyes of the world. He made clear that thought the Palestinians were cause of Lebanon's troubles, that Lebanon is the Arab secular state where Christians and Moslems lived in peace and this coexistence was the P.L.O.'s.

Future Danger

The real danger for Israel in the future, if, as many Israel suspects, Syria eventually wins out in Lebanon and dominates the situation, there will once again become primary target of Arab attack. In the final of victory, Syrians may wish to demonstrate their militancy against Israel, if for no other reason than to restore Syria's status and leadership in the Arab world. At that point, a Syrian initiative would be possible. Israel will probably continue maneuvers as best it can, to minimize the influence of Palestinians and preserve the rent power vacuum on its northern border.

Terence Smith is a correspondent for The New York Times based in Jerusalem.

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Maghreb Area Beseet by Conflicts

Africa Unity Seems Just a Dream

by Henry Gimger

Aug. 11 (NYT).—North Africa political and social leaders still talk in terms of the Maghreb, a unity of North African nations rarely has the ideal compromised as now, suspicion and recrimination with armed conflict, plotting and mark the scene of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania. Surprisingly, the scene recently in a Premier Hedi Moudra of Tunisia, remarked ruefully that the problems in this region are the present moment, it is possible to speak of unity.

Historical claims of their own, they said, but were an interested party and were seeking to uphold the principle of self-determination which, they asserted, the agreement flouted.

In the Moroccan view, the Algerians reacted so strongly because they always saw themselves as the dominant power in North Africa and resented the Moroccan expansion, particularly when the territory includes one of the richest deposits of phosphates in the world.

Possibility of War

Relations between Algeria and Morocco are suspended, and in both Rabat and Algiers the possibility of a full-scale war is discussed.

Tunisia, wedged between Algeria and Libya and not on good terms with either, apparently has not quite known what attitude to take on the Sahara question. Statements have given support to both sides.

Morocco and Tunisia became worried when President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi, met to form an alliance of socialist revolutionary regimes. In Rabat, it looked as if the move was directed first of all against Moroccan forces in the Sahara. However, little appears to have come out of it except some money for the hard-pressed Algerian treasury.

In March, three Libyans were arrested in Tunisia and charged with a plot to assassinate Mr. Moudra, a leading opponent of a short-lived union with Libya. There followed an outpouring of bitter attacks on Col. Qaddafi.

The plot was admitted by the defendants, but they insisted that it was to have been carried out to compromise the colonel in Tunisian eyes, not on his orders. No one in Tunis believed this story and relations are still cold.

Oil Dispute

The Tunisians would like better relations because there are large oil deposits on the continental shelf off the Tunisian-Libyan coast that Tunisia would like to exploit to finance development. The Libyans are disputing the Tunisian claims and efforts to find a method of settling the dispute have failed.

Tunisia and Morocco, in turn, are blocking two of Algeria's major development projects. A plan to supply Italy with natural gas through a pipeline that would run across Tunisia has met with a Tunisian refusal. Similarly, a project to supply Spain with gas through a pipeline across northern Morocco is being held up by Rabat.

Still, the idea of a Maghreb community has not died. An opposition leader in Rabat, Abdelrahman Bouahid, suggested in an interview that it might have to go through trial by fire. He said that his party, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces, planned a meeting next month to draw up suggestions for moving ahead with unity plans and would invite other North Africans to participate.

Spanish Premier, Socialist Confer

MADRID, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—Premier Adolfo Suarez held talks on political reforms last night with the leader of Spain's main Socialist party, Felipe Gonzalez.

It was the first meeting since the 1986-89 Civil War between a Spanish premier and the head of the Socialist Workers' party (PSOE), which is allied with the outlawed Communist party.

The PSOE said in a statement that the meeting was a "preliminary dialogue to a possible process of negotiation that would lead to full democracy." It said that the goal of the negotiations was the holding of free elections for a constituent parliament that would rewrite the authoritarian laws left by the Franco regime.



Saint Laurent's fit-for-an-opera gown.

FASHION
Sexy Rustle
Of Taffeta

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (NYT).—The rustling of taffeta can be as sexy as the sheenest see-through. It's a question of timing. Limp chiffon has been around so long that, as a Parisienne put it: "I'm tired of looking like a wilted rose."

Women are taking a look at their chiffons and jerseys and sighing that famous I-have-nothing-to-wear sigh. Taffetas, full and other stiff silks made a dramatic reappearance with the recent couture collections.

The most dazzling comes from Yves Saint Laurent, whose dresses, fit for the grandest opera, are shown to the accompaniment of arias from Verdi, Puccini et al. Jean-Louis Scherrer has one of the best groups of evening gowns, complete with Venetian masks and black veils. Givenchy did pretty tiered taffeta skirts topped by silk tulle blouses. At Nina Ricci, the shapes were big and billowy.



Givenchy's ruffles.

FILMS
Rediscovery
Of Powell's
Peeping Tom

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 11 (NYT).—Michael Powell is represented in Paris at the moment by "Peeping Tom" (at the Muses and at the Quartier Latin in English). "Peeping Tom" is not new—it was made in 1960—but it is new to France and it is new in the process of being "rediscovered," enthusiastically it belatedly, by French critics.

Powell is a director of considerable stature and reputation. He has been in the movies most of his life—he began as a "still" cameraman for Rex Ingram in the Victorian studios of Nice.

Like Ingram he has a taste for the macabre as well as for lovely dream visions. He is probably best known as a director of "Red Shoes," which remains the classic film on ballet. But his other films—in particular "Tales of Hoffman" and "Black Narcissus"—bear the strong mark of his cinematic style. So does "Peeping Tom," though its accent is not on the spectacular.

This is a murder mystery about a psychopathic photographer with Jack-the-Ripper impulses. In the hands of the average Hollywood hack it would be just another horror hair-raiser, but Powell's treatment lends it special character and lifts it into the realm of a fascinating psychological study, stressing the protagonist's camera fetish and tracing the origins of his weird malady and, not without sympathy—which at least half humanizes what otherwise would be the regulation goon.

Powell has cast "Peeping Tom" very nearly perfectly. Carl Boehm, the excellent German leading man, is most plausible and effective as the maniac. Anna Massey, one of the outstanding comedienne of the British stage, is the woman attracted by the mysterious lodger. Maira Shearer and Brenda Bruce are ideally matched to their parts, and the English dramatist-character actor, Miles Malleon, though seen only briefly, contributes a penetrating impersonation of a sex-starved ascetic. The French laurels for "Peeping Tom" come late but they are richly deserved. A more gripping melodrama has not been projected on Parisian screens in a long time. Powell is reportedly now in Australia preparing a film version of "The Cautious Amateur," a humorous novel by Norman Lindsay.

Making Straw Fit for Human Consumption

By Jan Sjöby

COPENHAGEN (NYT).—Heavy smoke and pleasantly pungent odors drift across Denmark's fields in the Indian summer as farmers, through with the grain harvest, burn the waste rejected by the combine. For generations of Danes, this has been the signal that the crops are in and that autumn is on its way.

In another 10 years, however, this vestige of an old-time farming culture may have gone the way of the wooden plow. If research here bears fruit, no farmer in his right mind would then dream of burning his straw and husks. At present it is estimated that Danish farmers set fire to some 2 million tons of "waste" after each harvest, destroying as much cellulose as all of Denmark's trees can grow in one year, sending short tons of high-grade proteins and polluting the air to boot.

In the current issue of the Danish Journal, published quarterly by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the editors discuss 10 years of research at the Biotechnical Institute in Kolding on Jutland, an agency of the Royal Academy for Technological Sciences. The reading gives room for some thought.

With a world food shortage looming, man can no longer afford to waste proteins at the present rate, institute research director P. Sonne-Fredriksen told the Journal. The price of bread is already too high and it is likely to rise to a point where it will be absurd to feed grain to livestock. Man must look for alternative sources and make optimal use of those he has. One of them is straw.

Straw can be used instead of wood chips to make chipboard, or for paper or cardboard production. Through processes developed at the institute, it can be easily and inexpensively converted into valuable bulk fodder for cattle. Most interesting, though, is the apparently promising prospects of extracting straw protein for human consumption.

The Kolding system for turning raw straw into cattle feed is already operational and rights have been sold to Finland, Britain, Australia, Japan and Poland where Danish companies are to build a total of 23 processing plants. The system is simple: finely ground dry straw is carefully dosed with dry soda lye

which causes the fibers to open up, ready to be digested by rumen bacteria. The mixture is fed into hot presses which turn it into pills or briquets. Large-scale production plants can be started up quickly, provided that well developed drying industries are available.

Having reached that stage, members of the Kolding team are now turning to the somewhat more complicated problem of converting straw into protein fit for human consumption. A pilot plant is currently operating near Kolding.

As humans do not have rumen stomachs, the digestive processes must be industrially performed. A bacteria strain, developed in collaboration with the University of Louisiana, is let loose on lye-treated straw

While a cow can produce a kilogram of protein a day, a cell mass equaling the cow in weight can turn out a metric ton a day under optimal conditions. This involves adding salts, nitrogen compounds, phosphates and other concentrates to the sterilized straw while keeping the culture within close tolerance limits for temperature, pH-factor and oxygen supply in the cultivation tanks.

The result is a cell mass with fibrous remnants that can be filtered away, leaving a powdery meal containing over 50 per cent of protein of essentially high biological value. Tests are being conducted on rats and chickens and will be extended to larger animals. Spoken for the institute expect the process to be ready for general industrial production in about five years.

Working along similar lines are other research groups within the Biotechnical Institute. These groups are trying to develop and control fermentation processes to make it possible to produce enzymes, sugar, alcohol and gas from dry straw. Studies are also being directed toward ways of making use of the proteins in grass, clover and alfalfa which, researchers believe, could be extracted directly from the plant juices.

fewer tourists in Spain

MADRID, Aug. 11 (AP).—The Spanish Information and Tourism Ministry announced yesterday that 3,559,116 tourists visited Spain in July, a drop of 6.6 per cent as compared with the same period in 1975. The ministry said the number of visitors in the January-July period this year totaled 16,896,663 or a drop of 2.3 per cent as compared with last year.

Turkish Pianist Wins

SANTANDER, Spain, Aug. 11 (AP).—A 21-year-old Turkish pianist, Ruzsya Fuzmet, has won the third international "Palma Ochoa" piano contest. Mr. Fuzmet, one of almost 100 entrants from 10 countries, won 150,000 pesetas (\$2,240), a gold medal and a recital contract. Ivan Klisinski, of Czechoslovakia, won second place.

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K. Output ops 3.1% ring Month ange in Pattern Holidays Cited

INDON, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production fell 3.1 per cent in June but part of the decline was due to industrial holidays in that month, government said today.

Manufacturing index for June fell to 101.4 from 104.8 in May. The June 1975 index was 100.0.

All-industries index declined 1.1 per cent to 100.9 in June 1976 from 102.4 in May. The June 1975 index was 99.1. The all-industries index includes mining, construction and utility activities as well as manufacturing.

The monthly adjusted index is based on 1970 equals. The Central Statistical Office, which released the statistics, said the "unusually high" level of industrial output in May was due to the fact that some industrial establishments closed for annual holidays immediately after the three-day spring bank holiday which ended this Monday, May 31. Monday the spring bank holiday is in May.

The seasonal adjustment procedure may not fully reflect these "holiday" patterns, the Central Statistical Office said, adding that the change in the level of output is likely to be the result of the very weather on output, latest figures suggest that the level of industrial output is continuing to rise.

The manufacturing index for the whole second quarter was up 1.1 per cent from 101.7 in the first quarter and up 2.7 per cent from 100 in the second quarter of 1975.

The all-industries index for the second quarter was up 0.7 per cent from 101.4 in the first quarter and up 2.3 per cent from 100 in the second quarter of 1975.

Within the manufacturing sector, output increased 3.6 per cent between the first and second quarters. Chemicals and petroleum products 1.8 per cent, food, drink and tobacco 1.3 per cent and engineering 0.8 per cent.

However, output of the steel, leather and clothing industry fell 1.3 per cent between the two quarters.

Meanwhile commercial and durable loan demand at London's clearing banks rose in July. The fourth consecutive month, the demand rose to 1.1 billion pounds, a 131-million-pound increase in the previous four weeks.

The figures showed that the combined private sector demand rose 2.1 billion pounds in the five weeks ended July 31 compared with a 131-million-pound increase in the previous four weeks.

The rate of ordering has fallen to the 1973 level of 7.5 million tons to just 12.7 million tons a year.

Lloyd's register said that the rate in the first half of this year was 6.5 million tons were ordered—do not indicate any signs of recovery.

Oil tankers accounted for only 10 per cent of the contracts booked in the January-June period. Most of the major shipbuilding firms recorded declines in their order books during the second quarter of this year. Japan, for example, saw orders total fall by 4 million tons during the second quarter, now at its lowest level since 1970.

Among the market leaders, only Italy and Poland added to the amount of work on their production schedules—33,137 tons and 246 tons, respectively. Despite declining order books, pessimism over the volume

'Fail-Safe' System in U.S. Economy

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT).—Judging from both official and private assessments, the U.S. economy at the time of the inauguration of the next president in January could well be viewed as the most unbalanced in many years.

The fascinating question is whether the new president should, as it were, see the glass as half-empty or half-full. Should he regard the picture as favorable and "leave the economy alone," or should he, as Jimmy Carter has indicated he would—and the Democratic platform says he should—consider the situation unsatisfactory and try to "do something about it?"

Apart from the philosophical predilections of individual politicians and voters—and persons of good sense and good will obviously can disagree—the choice may be complicated by a new element in the American society and economy.

This can be termed a new kind of "fail-safe" system, in which the individual decisions of businesses and consumers on spending and investment will thwart any government effort to push the economy faster than it is going. Good or bad, it may well be a lasting heritage of the extremely painful experience of 1973-75 and of double-digit inflation in particular. If it is a real phenomenon, it poses a serious problem for the "do-something" school.

In various ways this point is raised with increasing frequency by the analyses of Townsend-Greene & Co., by such respected observers of the economy as Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers, by administration officials such as Under Secretary of the Treasury Edwin Yeo 2d, and even in the recent communiqué signed by the finance and economy ministers of the industrial nations grouped in the Organisation for

Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. The essence of this idea is that at the first sign of actual developments in the economy, or new government expansionary monetary and fiscal policies, that threaten a return to worse inflation, consumers and businesses promptly pull in their horns. Growth of demand, production and employment promptly slows. The inflationary tendency is checked—the reason for the term "fail-safe"—but the unemployment problem is as bad as before, or worse.

The chief evidence for this view is the slowdown of retail sales—despite higher incomes—in the autumn of 1975 and the spring of 1976 when the price figures, particularly but not only for food, began to worsen. Additional evidence is the very slow response of business capital investment in this recovery as compared with the five previous ones in the postwar period.

Mr. Kaufman recently described this phenomenon as "the deflationary forces initiated by the revival of inflationary developments." Mr. Yeo, citing "departures from historical experience" in both consumer spending and the labor force participation rate of women, said this week, "I think we have not fully realized the amount of scar tissue the 1973-75 boom-bust cycle has left on each of us as individuals, the individuals who as consumers ultimately determine the course of the economy."

In any case, the developments in the economy up to now—including yesterday's report of another sluggish performance of retail sales in July—indicate a great caution. To the Henry Kaufmans, this is all to the good. Slow and steady growth is better than fast growth, and means that "the business recovery now under way is only in its infancy."

Probe at Commerce Department Shows

Many U.S. Aides Have Conflict of Interest

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT).—An investigation of the Commerce Department has uncovered scores of officials with financial interests in companies that do business with the agency or are subject to its regulation.

The investigation, made by the General Accounting Office, also charged that officials in the department frequently failed to enforce conflict-of-interest regulations.

Robert M. Gordon, now chairman of President Ford's election committee, headed the department during most of the period covered by the investigation. But the investigation also covered early 1976, when Elliot Richardson, a possible rival for the Republican vice-presidential nomination, was secretary.

The report of the investigation does not include the names of officials with potential conflicts of interest, but examines the patterns of possible conflicts of interest uncovered in the examination of department records.

Probe's Findings
 Among the investigation's findings were the following:
 An examination of financial statements filed by 159 officials under the direct jurisdiction of the office of the secretary dis-

closed 29 employees with apparent conflict of interest. About half of these officials—15 out of 29—were questioned by reviewing officers at the time of the GAO investigation, and there was

Iran Reportedly To Invest in Petrochemicals

TEHRAN, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ).—Iran is to invest \$10 billion in petrochemical industries over the next 10 years, the Middle East Economic Survey reported today.

The weekly newsletter quoted Bagher Moshiri, managing director of Iran's National Petrochemical Co., as saying that of the investment, \$5.5 billion would be spent on core units and \$4.5 billion on satellite units.

Mr. Moshiri expects annual oil exports to exceed \$1 billion by 1980. Current exports are estimated at \$300 million annually, according to MEES.

MEES also reported that Iran's balance of payments in the fiscal year to March, 1976 registered a deficit of about \$1 billion. Quoting figures released by the central bank of Iran, the newsletter said foreign exchange earnings were \$1.8 billion during the fiscal year. Foreign exchange payments, including more than \$2 billion in foreign aid, exceeded this amount by \$1 billion.

According to the figures, however, foreign exchange reserves at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$6 billion. The previous fiscal year Iran had a balance of payments surplus of \$5.1 billion.

Thistle Oil Rig Set in Position

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ).—The Thistle oil production platform, one of the largest oil structures ever built, has been successfully up-ended on its location in the North Sea 130 miles north-east of the Shetland Islands, Burnham Oil Co. said today.

Burnham Oil Development Ltd., a Burnham unit, is the operator for the Thistle oil field. Thistle is the most northerly oil field yet to be developed in the North Sea as well as being in the deepest water at 850 feet.

The Thistle platform, a 34,000-ton steel structure, is expected to have a final cost of over \$200 million. First oil from the Thistle field is scheduled to start coming ashore next summer.

Design and construction of the platform has been by Taywood Taywood-Stanley Ltd., a joint venture of Taylor Woodrow Ltd. and Stanley International Corp. of the United States.

no indication of any official action other than a general warning.

An examination of the Commerce Department found 18 employees with financial interests "that appeared to conflict with the assigned duties," including five who had interests in companies receiving subsidies from the administration.

In a group of 15 employees in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the auditors found five who had an interest in nine companies that had contracts totaling \$10 million with the agency, many of which had been awarded without public bidding.

Four computer experts in the National Bureau of Standards had financial interests in companies in the computer industry, including one who had a retirement trust from a company that had a contract with the bureau.

The Commerce Department, with more than 47,000 employees, has a broad impact on the economy through such agencies as the Economic Development Administration, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, the Patent and Trademark Office, the Maritime Administration and the National Bureau of Standards.

The report said that many officials who should have filed financial statements had not done so. The auditors found that 268 of the 3,014 Commerce Department officials had failed to submit the information required by current regulations.

In addition, the accounting office said that current requirements were too weak, and that in its opinion far more officials should be forced to disclose their financial interest than are required to do so now.

The investigation was the 11th in a series that has found widespread failure to enforce conflict-of-interest regulations in such agencies as the Federal Power Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Department of Interior and the Department of Transportation.

Japan Said to Plan
Export Loan Increase
TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ).—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to raise the amount of export loans to exporters through the Export-Import Bank of Japan by about 40 per cent to 1.5 trillion yen (\$3 billion) in fiscal 1977, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the financial daily, reported.

About 67 per cent of the proposed amount, or 900 billion yen, will be set aside to promote exports of plant and equipment, the report said.

Boeing, Japan Near Accord On Jetliner

Main Issue Remaining Is Fee for Know-How

By Ralph Blumenthal

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT).—The Boeing company and Japan's official Civil Transport Development Corporation reported separately yesterday that they were close to agreement on Japanese participation in a \$1-billion venture to develop a new medium-range Boeing jetliner for the 1980's.

But there were different versions on how close agreement was on the project, which Boeing hopes will send lagging sales soaring in years to come. In Tokyo, a spokesman for the Civil Transport Development Corporation, made up of the government and leading aerospace manufacturers was quoted as saying that the parties were ready to proceed with the project and were preparing to sign and exchange papers by this fall.

The report surprised some Boeing officials, who termed it premature. "We are making progress. Last week we made quite a lot of progress, but we have not yet come to an agreement," said Dean Thornton, vice-president for finance, contracts and international operations at Boeing headquarters in Seattle.

"There are some sticky issues left," he added, but he declined to specify them.

However, it is known that among the key outstanding issues is the so-called "equivalence-adjustment fee"—the amount the Japanese would have to pay Boeing above the investment in the venture for the company's engineering and commercial expertise.

The proposed Japanese share in the venture has ranged from 50 per cent to 20 per cent, the figure currently being discussed. The Italian aerospace development concern, Aeritalia, has already agreed to put up 20 per cent of the development costs. Boeing has also suggested that the French, British and West Germans take a share.

The overall cost of the project has not been detailed, but Boeing has put it in the \$1-billion range.

The project's aim is development of the Boeing 7X7, newest member of the Boeing jet family. According to Boeing officials, the 7X7 (the middle number will be designated later) is envisioned as a 180-passenger, two-aisle aircraft probably with three jet engines.

Prudential Insurance Co. Is Biggest U.S. Investor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT).—The largest investor in the United States is Prudential Insurance Co., with \$23.2 billion in assets under management, according to a survey published by Institutional Investor magazine.

The survey, released yesterday and published in the magazine's August issue, also shows that the 300 largest money management organizations were responsible for investing some \$685 billion at the end of 1975, up 28 per cent from a year earlier.

Although Prudential was the largest individual money manager, the survey showed that bank trust departments were the largest category of investors, with 44 per cent of the total under management, while insurance companies as a group managed 24.4 per cent and investment management companies handled 15 per cent.

The survey was the second annual ranking of money managers by Institutional Investor and provides an unusual insight into the structure of the investment business in the United States. It showed that investments for the group as a whole were about equally divided between stocks and bonds—45.2 per cent in stocks and 47.4 per cent in fixed-income securities, with the balance in cash or cash equivalents. Fixed-income securities of less than five-year maturities were categorized as cash equivalents.

The most conservative investors appeared to be the insurance companies, with 78.7 per cent of their assets, as a group, invested in fixed-income securities. Bank trust departments were 58.7 per cent invested in stocks, while the most aggressive investors were the management companies, with 63.1 per cent in stocks. The last category includes mutual fund managers.

SEC Charges Firm Inflated Earnings, Concealed Default

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday charged E.T. Barwick Industries, a Georgia carpet manufacturer, and six former officials with numerous securities violations, including fraudulent inflation of earnings, destruction of documents and concealment of loan defaults.

The company and four of the six officers, without admitting or denying the allegations, simultaneously consented in federal district court here to a permanent injunction barring such violations in the future.

Barwick, the SEC said, made unfounded upward adjustments in its inventory figures in 1969-71 that led to an overstatement of at least \$10 million of its before-tax profits for the nine months ended Jan. 30, 1971. Without the overstatement, the company would have had a pre-tax loss of at least \$5.5 million, the commission said.

The commission said that this overstatement was then concealed both from the public and from the accounting firm of E.D. Ledbetter.

The SEC also said that the defendants engaged in a scheme to conceal the existence and misstate the effect of a 1973 agreement between Barwick and its factor, Walter E. Heller & Co. that placed the company in default on more than \$30 million in long-term financing agreements.

Barwick's shares are quoted on the American Stock Exchange.

Selling Ends Price Gains On Big Board

Various Reasons Given For Mid-Day Reversal

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (NYT).—Prices were firm through mid-session on the New York Stock Exchange today but then demand subsided and prices moved downhill.

Analysts offered several reasons for the setback, including an absence of motivating news, and caution ahead of U.S. weekly banking figures and the government's July wholesale price index report tomorrow.

Blue chips and glamour, which had been sparking performers yesterday, were among the weakest spots today.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.64 points to 886.79 after an early rise of about 4 points. It was off 4.9 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues led advances by about 690 to about 655, reversing the pattern of nearly the entire session.

Volume totaled 18.7 million shares, compared with 16.89 million yesterday.

At the close of NYSE trading, IBM was off a point at 277 1/2 after having been up more than a point early in the session.

Also down a point or more were Eastman Kodak off 1 3/8 to 95 7/8, Burroughs 1 1/4 to 95 1/2, Standard Oil of Ohio 1 1/8 to 63 5/8, Digital Equipment 1 3/4 to 108 1/4, Hewlett-Packard 1 3/4 to 101 1/4, Fairchild Camera 1 7/8 to 48 5/8, General Motors 1 1/4 to 67, and Ford Motor 1 1/8 to 58 1/4.

Chrysler Industries lost 7/8 to 6 1/4. It reported a loss for the third quarter, compared with a profit a year earlier.

Cott Industries gained 3/8 to 54 1/4 after raising the quarterly dividend.

Texas Instruments slipped 4 points to 114 1/2, National Semiconductor 1 3/8 to 34 5/8, and U.S. Steel 1 1/4 to 50 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange retreated. The Ames Index was off 0.06 at 103.80.

Farm commodity futures traded lower throughout most of the Chicago Board of Trade session and closed mostly lower.

Price declines within the first few minutes ranged from 9 cents in soybeans to 4 cents in wheat and about 2 1/2 cents in corn and oats. From these levels prices improved only slightly into the last 30 minutes, then another selloff set in. Before the bell, however, a little new buying and short covering trimmed most losses.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

4,000,000 Shares

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY

Common Shares

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
 Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
 Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
 Incorporated

Drexel Burnham & Co.
 Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
 Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.
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Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
 Incorporated

Wertheim & Co., Inc.
 Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation
 Incorporated

Robert Fleming
 Incorporated

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
 Incorporated

Julius Baer International
 Limited

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suz
 Limited

Bayerische Vereinsbank
 Limited

Hambros Bank
 Limited

Société Générale de Banque S.A.
 Limited

Banche Halsey Stuart Inc.
 Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
 Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
 Incorporated

Lehman Brothers
 Incorporated

Reynolds Securities Inc.
 Incorporated

White, Weld & Co.
 Incorporated

Basle Securities Corporation
 Incorporated

Kleinwort, Benson
 Incorporated

UBS-DB Corporation
 Incorporated

Banca del Gottardo
 Limited

Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet
 Limited

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
 Limited

Hill Samuel & Co.
 Limited

Svenska Handelsbanken
 Limited

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
 Incorporated

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
 Incorporated

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
 Incorporated

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Salomon Brothers
 Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co.
 Incorporated

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 Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
 Limited

Aug 11, 1976

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Weekly net asset value

on August 9, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$38.22Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$27.88

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Plesner, Halding & Plesner N.V., Haringvliet 214, Amsterdam.

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29	14%	Whitting	3.40	8	54
6%	3	Whittaker		18	54
13%	9%	Wickes	2.50	8	48
63%	4	WidgitSI	2	7	4
29	20	WilmsCo	1	6	308
7%	5%	Wishro	1.20	8	21
41%	36%	WinnDx	1.50	13	20
9%	5%	Winnbege		95	91
161%	13%	WinterJ	.85	6	333
30	24%	WiseEIPw	2	10	22
04	9%	Wise of	5.90		2200
193%	17	WisGas	1.70	9	31

21%	10	WhitD	.50	4	33
6%	3%	WolwW	.10e	6	18
12%	11%	Wornetco	.44	7	17
10%	5%	WoodCo	.10e	3	22
32%	13%	WoodPet	.30	10	43
27%	20%	WohWth	1.30	4	118

				X	
68%	48%	XeroxCo	1.20	15	1550
12%	7%	Xtra Inc		84	24
				Y	
12%	64%	Yates Ind			
13	9%	YngDr	.151	67	15
				Z	

10%	14%	Zapata	300	4	62
9 1/2%	5%	Zayre Corp.	1	5	56
40%	23%	ZenithRad	7	16	89
14%	9%	ZurnInd	40	9	182

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إلزامية الأصل

<u>ACROSS</u>	44 Use an auger	23 Melville
1 Ibn —	45 Engine	mariner et al.
5 Discoment —	46 Boxer	24 Out on —
10 Ordinal ending	52 Tennis star	25 Repetition mark
13 Con	54 Congo river	26 Make — at
14 Trojan War epic	55 Partner of ave	(try)
15 Tinker and	56 Ankles	27 — on (finds)
infield cohorts,	57 Fed	28 Chemical
e.g.	58 Carp's relative	compound
16 Rich soil	59 Growing out	29 Curry favor,
17 Decathlon star	60 One of the	with "to"
19 Goller	Cartwrights	30 Genuflected
21 Least dense	<u>DOWN</u>	32 Misanthrope
22 Spur on	1 Bonn seasoning	35 Bullfighter
23 Plot size	2 Celebes ox	36 Baseball star
24 Maxims	3 Beehive State	38 Couturier's
27 Swimmer	4 Baseball star	concerns
31 Actress Virna	5 Shinbones	39 Aqua —
and family	6 "That's — off	41 Miss Baker,
32 Gray-haired	my mind!"	familiarly
33 Stan the —	7 Kin	42 Incapacitate in
34 "Tell — the	8 Highland	a way
judge"	headgear	44 Explode
35 Latin dance	9 Jockey	45 Caesar's 606
36 Angler's delight	10 Perry's	46 "— a little nut
37 N.Y. transit org.	conquest	tree"
38 Ship and room	11 Madre's sisters	47 Gardiner
39 Jury group	12 Home team	48 Antitoxins
40 Goller	15 Pitched	49 San —
41 Minnesota name	16 Behindhand	50 Cry of woe
42 Aerosol target	20 Shad delicacies	51 Urges
		53 Dancer Bobby

	D	F	Clear		C	#	
ALGARVE.....	25	71	Clear	MADRID.....	25	73	Clear
AMSTERDAM.....	25	77	Clear	MILAN.....	25	73	Clear
ATLANTA.....	25	77	Clear	MONTREAL.....	25	73	Clear
ATHENS.....	27	80	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	25	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT.....	26	88	Clear	MUNICH.....	25	71	Clear
BELGRADE.....	26	88	Clear	NEW YORK.....	25	71	Clear
BELKIN.....	26	83	Cloudy	NICE.....	25	77	Clear
BRUSSELS.....	25	77	Clear	OSLO.....	25	73	Clear
BUENOS AIRES.....	26	79	Clear	PARIS.....	25	73	Cloudy
CAIRO.....	25	77	Clear	PRAGUE.....	25	73	Clear
CASABLANCA.....	28	82	Clear	ROME.....	25	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	27	71	Cloudy	SOFIA.....	25	73	Serve
COSTA MESA SOL.....	25	77	Clear	ST. LOUIS.....	25	73	Clear
DUBLIN.....	21	78	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	25	77	Cloudy
DUNBURG.....	18	84	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	25	73	Clear
FLORENCE.....	27	77	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	25	73	Clear
FRANKFURT.....	26	77	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	25	73	Clear
GENEVA.....	21	79	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	25	73	Clear
HELSINKI.....	27	80	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	25	73	Clear
HIVATUL.....	25	80	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	25	73	Cloudy
LISBON.....	27	80	Clear				
LONDON.....	25	73	Clear				

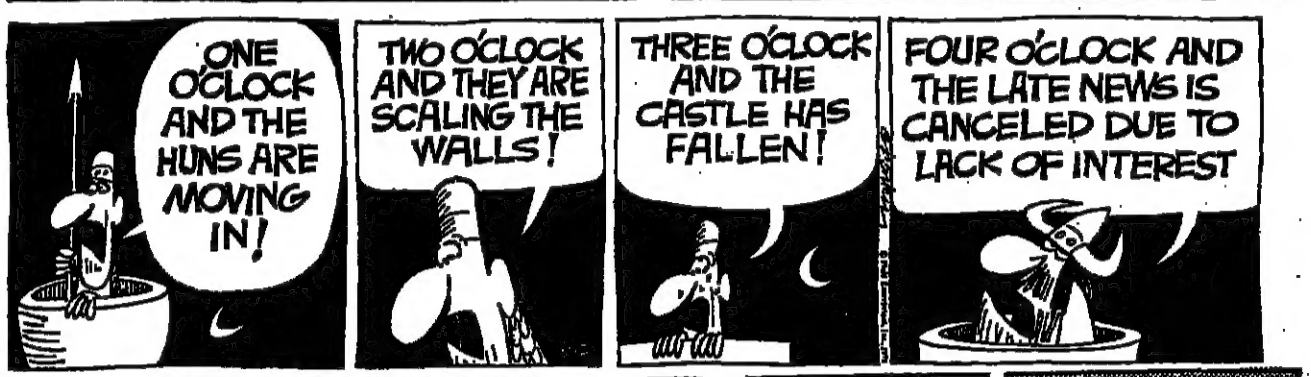
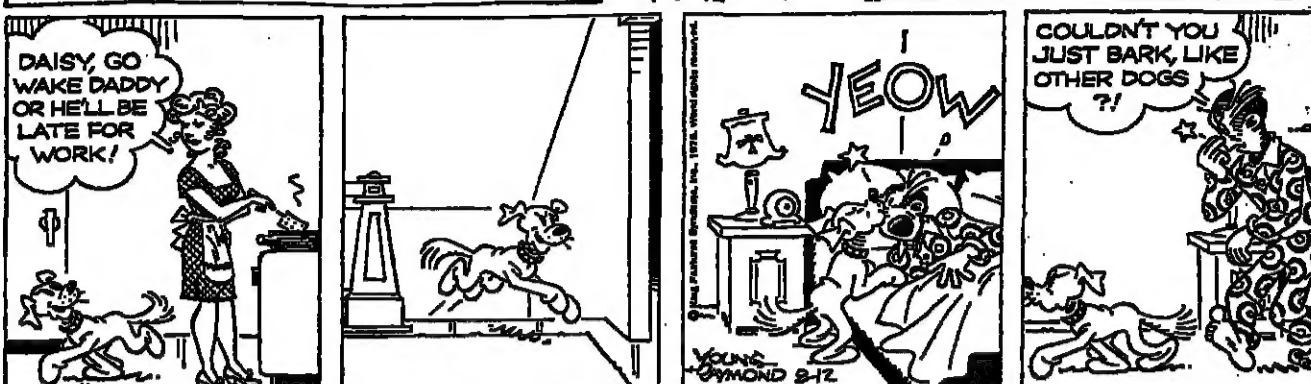
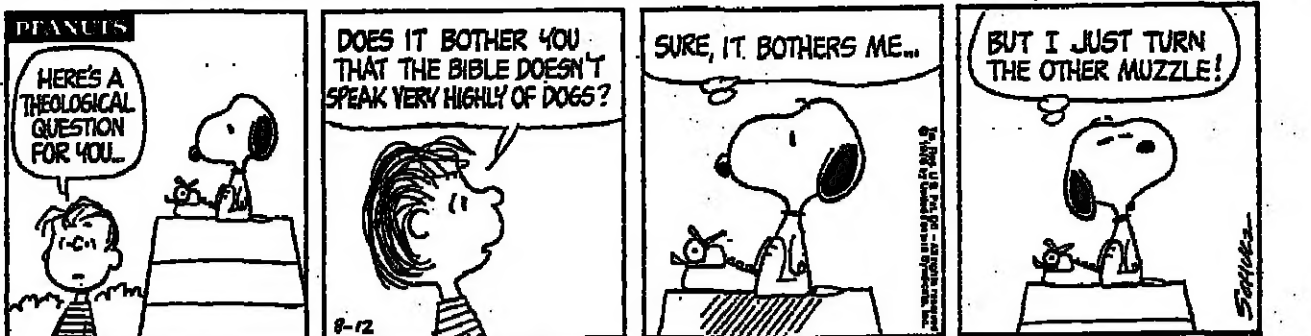
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ADVERTISEMENT
August 11, 1929

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[illegible]

B.
C.



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



SHATAM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answer: They actually bear fruit, although they're made from paper and steel—"APPLETREES"

A DEATH IN THE LIFE

By Dorothy Salisbury Davis. Scribners. 246 pp. \$7.95

THE NIGHT OF THE TWELFTH

By Michael Gilbert. Harper & Row. 230 pp. \$8.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AT the age of 25, Julia Hayes wants to run away from home. "I want to drive a taxi," she says to her psychoanalyst. "I want to write a novel or a poem or a play." Julia has already failed at a would-be career as a model and actress. She has no marriage in life. True, she is married to Jeff, whom she "esteems" but in free association on the couch, she moves from esteem to "steamroller." A brilliant foreign correspondent, Jeff is so heavy with pertinence that he "flattens her."

The situation is not unfamiliar, but in "A. Death in This Life,"

Dorothy Salisbury Davis freshens it up for us with her quirky, if not always convincing, invention. Julie says to herself that "she wanted in on the action. But what action?"

As it usually does, chance supplies the answer for her. A man in the street thrusts an advertisement for "Madam Tenebris" to some "Madam Tenebris, Reader and Adviser, Psychic Extraordinary."

As in so many novels be-
cause this one, Julie's psychomet-
functions as a kind of g.
Once she has a job as a pro-
fessional friend and consult-
Julie gets back in touch
her doctor who wisely takes
back on her relatively
couch.

There is the best thing in
Death in the Life." While
has not had much experie-
her curiosity, wonder and les-

The invitation is perfectly timed. Julie's analyst has just proposed that they interrupt her treatment until Julie comes up with something concrete, like a drawing which she can show her in with the real world and give them tangible material to talk about. As Freud remarked, work is one of the best reinforcements of the reality principle.

Madame Tossars inadvertently suggests to Julie, "the kind of man you do want," and she replies, "I never knew I had one." In New York City, Julie feels, are talking to themselves. You can see their lips moving as they walk down the street. Either they have no one else to talk to, or no one who wants to listen. "I've got an ear," Julie says. She is talking to herself. "I'm not," she answers, "on across, she said."

be an audience, perhaps even a drama critic on that ultimate Off Broadway stage that Shakespeare referred to.

She rents a shop, buys a pack of Tarot cards and a crystal ball, and meets a man, El World, which is among her husband's books. The sign in her window says "Friend Lucy, Consultant." The shop is located on 44th Street,

Michael Gilbert is one of England's superior suspense writers and "The Night of Twelfth" is good, witty, lively reading. It has to do with sadistic murders of three young boys and the first of the school which is the scene of the school was the scene of the action. It is a terrorist theme, too, for of the schoolboys is the son

just off Eighth Avenue. If the location seems strange to us, it doesn't to Julie. The West 41st is a far cry from home, but during back to her days as a student actress.

The neighborhood is nothing if not theatrical. Outside, there are two types of actors and actresses—those who tread the boards and those who walk the

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	S	L	O	S
L	A	S	T	L	A
P	L	E	A	S	T
M	A	I	N	E	S

MAINE LOBSTERS

JAY PER TAIL QOA
 OYER SWINGING
 TREOUNDINGMAIN
 GENTLESSES SLOES
 OSS TURT PLAIN SENS
 DIA OAST
 MAINLANDCHINA
 PAINT POSTERIOR
 SELAW ELOIT EDNA
 ISERE TALLG DEEP

BRIDGE *By Alan Trust*

-By Alan Trusc

Accidents, in the sense of mis-hearing a bid or some such misfortune, have slightly increased in the last two years with the introduction of bidding screens.

When you cannot see your partner and must rely on the announcement of an official to tell you what has been bid, there seems to be an increased chance of a misunderstanding—although a player is entitled to verify the auction by consulting the official on his own side of the screen.

The me-diamond opening bid shown was little relation to diamonds, it simply shows a hand unsuitable for other opening bids. So South's bid of two diamonds over the opening bid therefore suggested at least five diamonds, and North could carry on to three diamonds over two hearts.

This tight war have ended the bidding, but South was in unexpectedly aggressive mood. He tried a cue-bid of three hearts, and in a sense he was right; at the cards he, neither three no-trump nor five diamonds can be defeated, although both are lucky to succeed.

	NORTH (D)
	♠ 82
	♥ A75
	♦ K106
	♣ KQ2
WEST	EAST
♠ 10974	♠ Q63
♥ Q10832	♥ K86
♦ Q3	♦ A9

He was mortified to hear North pass. It is easy to see what happened. North must have heard the third-hand announced a three-heart bid from the other side of the screen, and understood that East had bid three hearts and South had passed. This was a much more likely auction from this angle than the one that actually took place.

♠ 55 ♠ A J 10 7 1

SOUTH
 ♠ AKJ5
 ♥ Q 7 4 2
 ♦ 8 7 5 4
 ♣ 8 4 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	2 ♠	2 ♥	
3 ♥	Pass	3 ♥	Pass

DENNIS THE MENACE



'...AN' TWO BANANA SKINS AN' A PEACH SEED, SEE?'

هكذا امنه لأهل

